

**TITLE**

**COLOR SEPARATION BEAM SPLITTER FOR PROJECTORS**

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**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**Field of the invention**

This invention relates to a projection display, and more particularly to a color separation beam splitter for projectors.

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**Description of prior art**

The color purity of three primary color lights obtained by a conventional tri-color separation beam splitter is not satisfactory since the wavelength range of visible light covers a wide gamut. There are many prior arts trying to solve this problem, such as U.S. Patent No. 4,507,679 issued to Sidney Bendell, U.S. Patent No. 5,777,674 of Ohmuro and U.S. Patent No. 5,777,673 of Yoshikawa, etc. Please refer to Fig.

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20 1a. In Bendell's patent ('679), a space layer 2 is formed between two triangular prisms to serve as a total reflection interface for the second reflected beam. Referring to Figs. 1b and 1c, Ohmuro and Yoshikawa respectively place air gaps 4a, 4b and 6a, 6b between thin film dichroic mirrors to 25 separate a visible light into a red light, a blue light and two green lights. The four-color separation beam splitter can provide three primary color lights with high color purity. However, such a prism assembly is hard to fabricate and has a large volume since it includes two air gaps and three 30 dichroic coatings.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Accordingly, an object of this invention is to provide a high-purity color separation beam splitter for projectors, 5 which has a simple structure and a low cost.

In order to achieve the above object, the inventors of this invention disclose a color separation beam splitter, which can filter out the wavelength range of yellow light at the front end of the beam splitter to obtain high purity lights 10 of three primary colors. This invention utilizes the mechanism of multi-reflection in the multi-layer thin-film dichroic mirrors to construct a four-color separation beam splitting prism, thus reducing the number of layers of the dichroic beam splitting film and facilitating the fabrication 15 of such a prism. The color separation beam splitter is light and tiny and hence is an appropriate light splitting/combining device for the optical engine of a projection display.

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#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The following detailed description, given by way of example and not intended to limit the invention solely to the embodiments described herein, will best be understood in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

25 Fig. 1a illustrates the structure of a prior-art color separation beam splitter;

Fig. 1b illustrates the structure of another prior-art color separation beam splitter;

30 Fig. 1c illustrates the structure of another prior-art color separation beam splitter;

Fig. 2a illustrates the structure of a color separation beam splitter for projectors according to one embodiment of this invention;

Fig. 2b illustrates the structure of color separation beam 5 splitter for projectors according to another embodiment of this invention;

Fig. 3a illustrates the spectrum characteristic of the yellow color reflective mirror used in this invention;

Fig. 3b illustrates the spectrum characteristic of the red 10 color reflective mirror used in this invention;

Fig. 3c illustrates the spectrum characteristic of the blue color reflective mirror used in this invention;

Fig. 4a illustrates the reflective spectral curve of the light passing the yellow color reflective mirror and 15 reflected by the red color reflective mirror in the color separation beam splitter of this invention;

Fig. 4b illustrates the reflective spectral curve of the blue light which passes through the red color reflective mirror and is directed toward and then reflected by the blue 20 and green dichroic mirror in the color separation beam splitter of this invention;

Fig. 4c illustrates the transmissive spectral curve of the green light which passes through the red color reflective mirror and is directed toward and then reflected by the blue 25 and green dichroic mirror in the color separation beam splitter of this invention;

Fig. 5 shows chromatic coordinates illustrating the comparison of the color separation beam splitter of this invention and a prior-art three primary color separation beam 30 splitter;

Fig. 6 illustrates the structure of the color separation beam splitter for projectors according to another embodiment of this invention;

Fig. 7a is the reflective spectral curve for the red color reflective dichroic mirror;

Fig. 7a is the reflective spectral curve for the blue color reflective dichroic mirror;

Fig. 8a is the spectral curve of the red light after being reflected twice by the multi-layer thin film in the structure of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8b is the spectral curve of the blue light after being reflected twice by the multi-layer thin film in the structure of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8c is the spectral curve of the green light after passing through the red color reflective dichroic mirror and the blue color reflective dichroic mirror in the structure of Fig. 6; and

Fig. 9 illustrates the structure of the optical engine of a full color display projector using the color separation beam splitter of this invention.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

Refer to Fig. 2a. According to one embodiment of this invention, the color separation beam splitter includes two kinds of prisms, that is, right-angled prisms 20, 22, 24 and 26 and triangular prisms 23, 25. A red color dichroic mirror 11, which reflects red light and passes blue light and green light, is formed on the surface corresponding to the base angle  $\theta_1$  of the triangular prism 23. A blue color dichroic mirror 13, which reflects blue light and passes green light,

is formed on the surface corresponding to the base angle  $\theta_2$  of the triangular prism 25. The hypotenuses of the right-angled prisms 20, 22, 24 and 26 are respectively adhered to the triangular prisms 23 and 25 which are adhered to each 5 other to form a prism assembly. A yellow color dichroic mirror 15 is formed on the surface of incidence of the light inputting into the prism assembly.

Refer to Fig. 2b. According to the second embodiment, the color separation prism is made up of three trapezoid prisms 10 41, 42, 43 and two right-angled prisms 28, 29. Numerals 51, 52, 53 respectively indicate dichroic mirrors of yellow color, red color and blue color. In this embodiment, by virtue of the oblique incidence of the input white light, the energy loss of the light source due to the large bandwidth of the 15 yellow color dichroic mirror can be reduced.

The yellow color dichroic mirror 15 is a multi-layer thin film having a periodic structure of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$ . The refractive indices of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$  are 1.63 and 1.45, respectively. The layer number of the thin film can be from 37 to 51 which is 20 determined according to the characteristics of the light source such as the intensity and the wavelength range of light source, etc. The spectral characteristics of the yellow color dichroic mirror is as shown in Fig. 3a.

Both the red color dichroic mirror 11 and the blue color 25 dichroic mirror 13 have a periodic structure of  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ , in which the refractive indices of  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$  are respectively 2.32 and 1.45. Assuming that  $\theta_1=\theta_2=60^\circ$ , the reflective spectral curves of the red color dichroic mirror 11 and the blue color dichroic mirror 13 are shown in Fig. 3b and Fig. 30 3c, respectively.

The reflective spectral curve shown in Fig. 4a is that of an incident light passing through the yellow color dichroic mirror 15 and then being reflected by the red color dichroic mirror 11. The light beam passing through the red color dichroic mirror 11 is directed toward the blue color dichroic mirror 13. The spectral curves of the reflected blue light and the transmitted green light are respectively illustrated in Fig. 4b and Fig. 4c. The CIE values of three primary colors provided by the color separation beam splitter are listed in the following table, which are marked in Fig. 5 with the symbol "■".

	X	Y	L
R	0.674	0.315	0.151
G	0.191	0.757	0.348
B	0.133	0.086	0.116

In order to demonstrate the performance of the color separation beam splitter of this invention, the CIE values of three primary colors provided by a prior-art OES-SXGA optical engine is also illustrated in Fig. 5 and is marked with the symbol "□". The OES-SXGA optical engine is made up of three panels of IBM 1.3" liquid crystal light valves, a X-cube beam-splitting prism and a light source of NHM-150W.

According to another embodiment, instead of the right-angled prisms 22 and 26 shown in Fig. 2a, two trapezoid prisms are applied to the color separation beam splitter of Fig. 6, which includes three trapezoid prisms, a triangular prism and a right-angled prism. The 37-layer red color dichroic mirror used in the embodiment of Fig. 2a can be replaced by two 19-layer thin films 71 and 72. Similarly, the 37-layer blue color dichroic mirror used in the previous embodiment can be

replaced by two 19-layer thin films 73 and 74. The reflective spectral curve of the two 19-layer thin films serving as the red color dichroic mirror is illustrated in Fig. 7a. The reflective spectral curve of the two 19-layer thin films 5 serving as the blue color dichroic mirror is illustrated in Fig. 7b. Since the red color light is reflected by the multi-layer thin films 71 and 72, the reflective spectral curve of the red color dichroic mirror, as shown in Fig. 8a, is the product of the spectral curve of the thin film 71 and 10 the spectral curve of the thin film 72. The blue color light is reflected by the multi-layer thin films 73 and 74. The reflective spectral curve of the blue color dichroic mirror, as shown in Fig. 8b, is the product of the spectral curve of the thin film 73 and the spectral curve of the thin film 74. 15 The transmitted spectral curve of the blue color dichroic mirror is shown in Fig. 8c. The CIE values of three primary color lights provided by the color separation beam splitter of Fig. 6 are listed in the following table and are marked in Fig. 5 with the symbol " $\Delta$ ".

	X	Y	L
R	0.684	0.316	0.143
G	0.212	0.720	0.302
B	0.133	0.093	0.105

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The performance of the dichroic prism of Fig. 6 is similar to that of Fig. 2. However, the thin film coated on the dichroic prism of Fig. 6 has only 19 layers. The cost of the dichroic prism of Fig. 6 is thus lower than that of Fig. 2.

25 The high purity color separation beam splitter of this invention can be applied to the optical engine of a full color

projection display to provide an excellent color separation effect. The structure of the optical engine is illustrated in Fig. 9, in which numeral 82, 84, 86 are respectively liquid crystal light valves of red color, green color and blue color, 5 numeral 85 and 87 are condense lenses inserted for compensating the optical path difference, numeral 91 is a reflective mirror, numerals 93 and 95 are respectively reflective dichroic mirrors of green color and red color, and numeral 90 is an objective lens set.

10 In the above embodiments, the performance of the color separation beam splitter can be improved by adjusting the base angles of triangular prism and trapezoid prism used to make up the beam splitter or decreasing the incident angle of light beam.

15 Compared with prior-art color separation beam splitters, the present invention provides the following advantages:

- (1) Since the color separation beam splitter has a simple structure and no space layer, it is easy to fabricate.
- (2) By reflecting a light beam twice, the number of layers 20 of the dichroic mirror can be reduced. However, the color purity of the light is increased after being reflected twice by the dichroic mirrors.
- (3) The four colored light beams separated by the color separation beam splitter are parallel to each other. 25 Thus, the color separation beam splitter can be easily combined with other optical modules to establish an optical engine system of a projector.
- (4) The position of the yellow color dichroic mirror can be adjusted so that the incidence of the light beam 30 is oblique. In this manner, the bandwidth of the

incident light beam can be adjusted to optimize the chromaticity of and the energy used in the color separation beam splitter.

Further, the present invention is not limited to the 5 above-described embodiment, and variations and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.